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RURAL TOURIST CENTRES IN THE POLISH UPLANDS ZONE

LES CENTRES TOURISTIQUES RURAUX DE LA ZONE DE PLATEAUX

WIEJSKIE OŚRODKI TURYSTYCZNE STREFY WYŻYNNEJ

Tourist movement is today one of the major stimulators of development and transformation in traditional rural areas, especially in respect of tourists seeking recreation in these places. Visits by urban population for recreational purposes cause a number of changes in the administrative boundaries of villages both of a functional and spatial character. They result in changes in scenic and socio-demographic urbanization processes.

The processes of change in rural settlements taking place as a result of tourist traffic have received little research attention in Poland as yet. In the literature of the subject there is little dealing comprehensively with the impact of the tourist function on a given locality.

The main goal of this study is to outline the impact of tourist facilities and tourist movement, that is, tourist functions, as well as changes occurring under their influence, on villages located in the Polish uplands scenic zone. It should be noted that the uplands belt is characterized by a poor development of tourist facilities in comparison with the coastal region or the lake districts.

By way of generalization, it must be stated that the Polish uplands are, first of all, a destination point for excursions, especially those organized by schools, for hiking holidays. To a smaller degree the uplands area of stationary tourist recreation.

In accordance with Wyrzykowski's classification (1988) and on the basis of the author's familiarity with the region and the literature, five villages were chosen as the subject of studies in the zone of upland scenic places. Four of them — Józefów, Krasnobród, Susiec and Zwie-

rzyniec — are situated in the Roztocze Region, and one — Bochońnica — in the Kazimierz—Nałęczów Region. These villages are advertised in guidebooks as recreational resorts. The choice of these particular settlements was made because they offer the best accommodation facilities for tourists. The article is based on in-depth field studies carried out in 1988.

The villages studied are located in attractive areas with regard to their scenery due to diversified land relief, proximity to large forests and to water (Fig. 1). A major advantage offered by them is their location in a poorly industrialized area with weak urbanization processes. This gives an insignificant polluted environment. The emission of dusts and gases, amounting to $1,5 \text{ t/km}^2$ in the Zamość county, is among the lowest not only in the uplands scenic zone but also in the whole country.

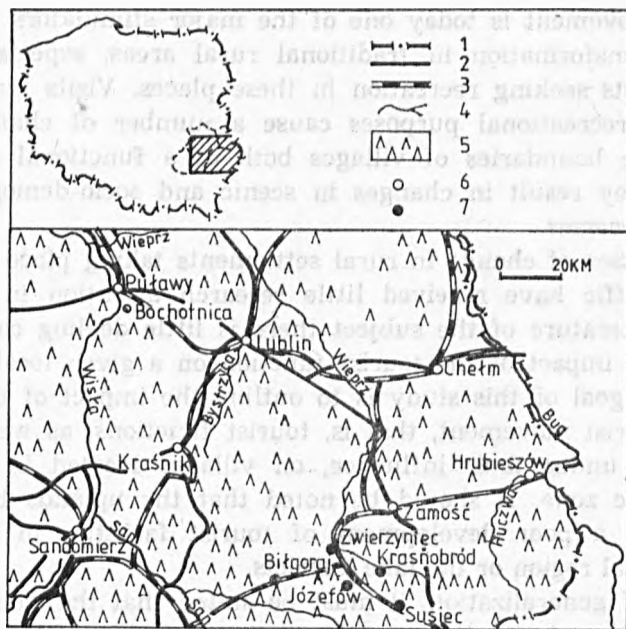


Fig. 1. Geographical location of villages

1 — state boundaries; 2 — main roads; 3 — railways; 4 — rivers; 5 — forests; 6 — towns; 7 — examined villages

Dessin 1. Situation géographique des villages

1 — frontière de l'Etat; 2 — routes principales; 3 — chemins de fer; 4 — fleuves; 5 — forêts; 6 — villes; 7 — les villages examinées

The villages under study are quite differentiated with regard to their size measured by the number of permanent inhabitants. The smal-

lest settlement is Bochoznica (1,065 dwellers) and the largest — Zwierzyniec (3,088). In Polish conditions such villages are classified among the largest. Agriculture plays the most important role in them, which is confirmed among other indices by the structure of land use with a large share of arable lands and forests. On the other hand, the substantial number of farms below 5 ha (ranging from 92,7% at Józefów to 86,6% at Krasnóbród) does not allow the local population to derive its livelihood from agricultural production.

The beginnings of the tourist function and time of its appearance in these villages differed. In three cases it dates from the time preceding the Second World War (Krasnóbród, Susiec, Zwierzyniec), and in two cases to the postwar years (Bochoznica, Józefów). The research findings concerning the time when different forms of accommodation facilities appeared here allow several stages in their development to be distinguished. The first was erection of a collective recreation project. Its location in a village led to its growing popularity, to the discovery of its tourist attractions and, consequently, to the next stage connected with renting rooms from permanent dwellers. The third stage was associated with the constructing boarding-houses and summer cottages (second homes).

As already mentioned the uplands zone is characterized by poor development of tourist facilities. Among villages in the Roztocze Region those chosen for the studies described here were best equipped with accommodation facilities. Among them places in collective recreation centres dominate (Tab. I). The development of this form of accommodation on a wider scale dates back to the early seventies. A character-

Table I

Structure of accommodation facilities in villages of the Roztocze Region in 1988
Structure de la base de couchage dans les villages de la région de Roztocze en 1988

Village	Total number of beds	in:				
		recreation centres	boarding- houses and guest rooms	private rooms	second homes	youth shelters
Józefów	138	76	—	27	—	35
Krasnóbród	1,388	943	323	92	8	22
Susiec	1,520	860	—	600	10	50
Zwierzyniec	418	336	—	52 ^a	8	22

^a Covers only beds rented through travel agencies.

Source: Fields studies.

ristic feature of these collective recreation centres is their small size, with most of them offering under 100 sleeping places.

Rooms rented from local inhabitants play a smaller role. This form of accommodation is very popular only at Susiec and Bochothnica. The studies indicate that rooms can be rented in as many as 112 homes at Susiec, i.e., in 41 per cent of all dwellings. At Bochothnica 70 homes offer rooms for tourists, relatives or friends (25% of the dwelling stock).

A higher form of accommodation facilities has developed at Krasnobród, namely boarding-houses offering over 23 per cent of all sleeping places (8 buildings in all).

An important characteristic of accommodation facilities in the upland villages is their seasonality. At Józefów all are open during vacation months. At Zwierzyniec from among 418 places 70 per cent are offered during the same time. On the other hand, at Krasnobród a part of places in boarding-houses are used outside the summer and autumn seasons, because in this village two ski lifts to the Chełmowa Góra were built — one during winter of 1973 and the other in 1985. At Susiec, from 9 holiday centres only one is open all year round.

The estimation index of Baretje and Defert does not show any values that might point at a more developed tourist function of these localities. It is very low in the case of Józefów (5,5) and Zwierzyniec (13,5), similarly at Bochothnica (19,7), attaining its higher values only at Krasnobród (82,8) and Susiec. In the latter village it exceeds even 100 (123,4), which points to the development of a real tourist function.

Table II

Structure of tourist movement in 1988 (in %)
Structure de mouvement touristique en 1988 (en %)

Village	Total number of holiday-makers	in:				
		recreation houses and centres	boarding- houses and guest rooms	private rooms	second homes	youth shelters
Józefów	1,990	16.7	—	5.4	—	77.9
Krasnobród	10,386	53.6	30.2	3.6	0.1	12.5
Susiec	10,010	58.9	—	24.0	0.1	17.0
Zwierzyniec	4,749	74.2	—	5.2	0.2	20.4
Bochothnica	302	—	—	96.0	4.0	—

Source: Fields studies.

The size and forms of tourist traffic are dependent upon many factors, but mainly on tourist attractions and availability of tourist

facilities. Table II does not show the entire nature of tourist movement in the villages under study. It omits the scenic or weekend movement, which for example at Zwierzyniec, as stated by Franecka (1988), reaches the biggest dimensions for all forms of tourist movement. These villages also provide accommodation for tourists on hiking trips along trails of the Roztocze or the Nałęczów Plateau, because all are important junctions on popular tourist trails.

Two villages — Krasnobród and Susiec — play a significant role in concentration of the tourist movement within the Roztocze. The index referring to the number of tourists per inhabitant is quite high in these cases amounting to 6 at Krasnobród and 8 at Susiec. In the remaining villages it amounts to about 1. A dominant form is stationary tourism.

A symptom of the change occurring in the villages is the character of housing construction, its function and appearance, etc. Economic effects resulting from rooms rented to tourists cause housing construction for instance to expand quite rapidly. It is interesting to note the large percentage of all residential buildings erected after 1970 — over 35 per cent at Krasnobród, almost 30 per cent at Susiec, and thus following the rapid development of tourist accommodation facilities. During that period most collective recreation centres at Susiec and almost all those at Krasnobród were built. All houses erected before the Second World War and also those built within a few years after its end have a small floor area (as a rule under 50 m²), while those erected in recent years are usually large houses with an area above 150 m². At Krasnobród, for instance, such houses constitute almost one-fourth of the entire dwelling stock. The expansion of housing of such a large size — relatively to Polish standards — affords possibilities for room rental. Moreover, newly-erected houses are frequently situated close to wooded areas.

One of the methods allowing the function of a village to be determined is an analysis of the character of dwelling stock (Mittelhauser 1961, Dziegieć 1982), because it reflects functions performed by a given village. It should be underlined here that the form (design) of housing is a more durable element than other criteria used for defining its functional structure. In the Roztocze residential houses dominate the villages in question. In this group were classified all construction sites with a residential building and auxiliary buildings not connected with running a farm. Their dwellers are people earning their livelihood from nonagricultural sources. A high share of such buildings (over 50%) testifies to nonagricultural character of these villages. Typical farm buildings (residential building + stable + barn + pigsty) con-

stitute only ca. 4 per cent at Zwierzyniec, and ca. 40% at Krasnobród and Susiec, but they predominate by far at Bochothnica. Thus, Zwierzyniec, Krasnobród and Susiec do not belong to traditional settlement units composed mostly of farmhouses. Such villages are typical for the Roztocze Region. The character of buildings allows one to state that Zwierzyniec is a residential-service village with a small tourist function, while Krasnobród and Susiec are residential-agricultural villages with emerging service and tourist functions.

Among residential buildings one-storey buildings (50 to 60%) prevail. Nonetheless in the landscape of the villages under study there appeared many buildings of two and more storeys. They represent a marked share of all residential buildings — almost 28 per cent at Zwierzyniec up to 48 per cent at Susiec. Taller houses can be found in the villages where the number of rooms rented by tourists tends to grow. These are usually buildings of villa type with differentiated and often interesting architecture, with balconies, and terraces.

New residential buildings, and collective recreation centres steadily sprawl on to areas used previously for agricultural or forestry purposes. Consequently, the structure of land use changes as well. This process is particularly visible at Krasnobród. In this village collective recreation centres alone occupy an area of 57,6 ha, at Susiec — 13,3 ha, and at Zwierzyniec — 4,9 ha.

In the villages with a considerable concentration of tourist movement their spatial lay-outs have considerably expanded. The exits of main streets were lined by buildings and new districts consisting of collective recreation centres appeared. This necessitated construction of new approaches to these villages. The original spatial layouts of linear character changed into multi-approach layouts.

Our studies show that expansion of tourist movement has led, although to a small degree, to the setting up of trade-catering points. The situation looks similar as regards handicraft services.

Due to a number of socio-economic institutions in these villages they are centres of a substantial concentration of nonagricultural jobs, because farming as the main source of income plays a relatively small role in the Roztocze villages. At Krasnobród, 109 persons are employed in this sector of the national economy (11,6% of all population in working age). The so-called „peasant-workers” make up quite a large group — 148 persons (15,8%). Among them only 7 persons treat their farms as the main place of work, while 141 persons consider their non-agricultural jobs to be the main source of income supplemented by farming. At Susiec the share of population of working age employed in agriculture is higher and amounts to 27,3 per cent, while the share

of biprofessionals is 11,4 per cent. The above figures show that the main population group works in nonagricultural jobs, primarily in local services or in neighbouring urban centres.

The role of tourism in the Roztocze villages can be seen quite clearly when analyzing the structure of employment. At Krasnobród the collective recreation centres alone employ 45 persons, which accounts for 4,8 per cent of its working population. When adding 37 more persons employed there during the holiday season, this share will grow to 8,8 per cent. The recreation centres provide employment mainly for the inhabitants of Krasnobród. Thus, within 9 years from the opening of the first holiday centre at Krasnobród there has appeared a qualified local manpower.

The number of jobs in the recreational centres does not include all jobs connected with tourism. As mentioned there are 8 private tourist facilities at Krasnobród, i.e., boarding-houses and guest rooms. It is difficult, however, to estimate the real number of persons employed there, because the studies show that whole families work there. Much of the local population — mainly women — is also temporarily employed in services for tourists renting rooms.

At Susiec, the collective recreation centres employ 28 persons on permanent basis (4,4% of the total population of working age). During the holiday season this number increases to 99 persons, i.e., a high 15,3 per cent of the working population. Similar to Krasnobród this is a local work force. As already mentioned rental of rooms to tourists is quite important at Susiec, and this gives extra jobs for women.

In the villages relying solely on rental of rooms to tourists, as happens in the case of Bochothnica, tourism has no major impact on the structure of employment. Similarly the share of persons in Zwierzyniec involved in services for tourists is quite insignificant.

In order to verify the hypothesis that villages with tourist function are an attractive place of permanent residence due to benefits ensuing from its development (additional jobs, incomes from rental of rooms) studies were carried out on the structure of population according to age, sex, and last place of dwelling. It was prompted by the fact that the Polish village is characterized by advanced population ageing and excessive emigration of young people. This refers especially to villages in Eastern Poland.

Age and sex pyramids (Fig. 2) show clearly the proportions of age groups and their sex composition. The most distinct distortion of age structures exists at Bochothnica with its small share of young age groups and a large share of older people. The age pyramids for Krasnobród and Susiec display quite predictable age groups structures. In the case

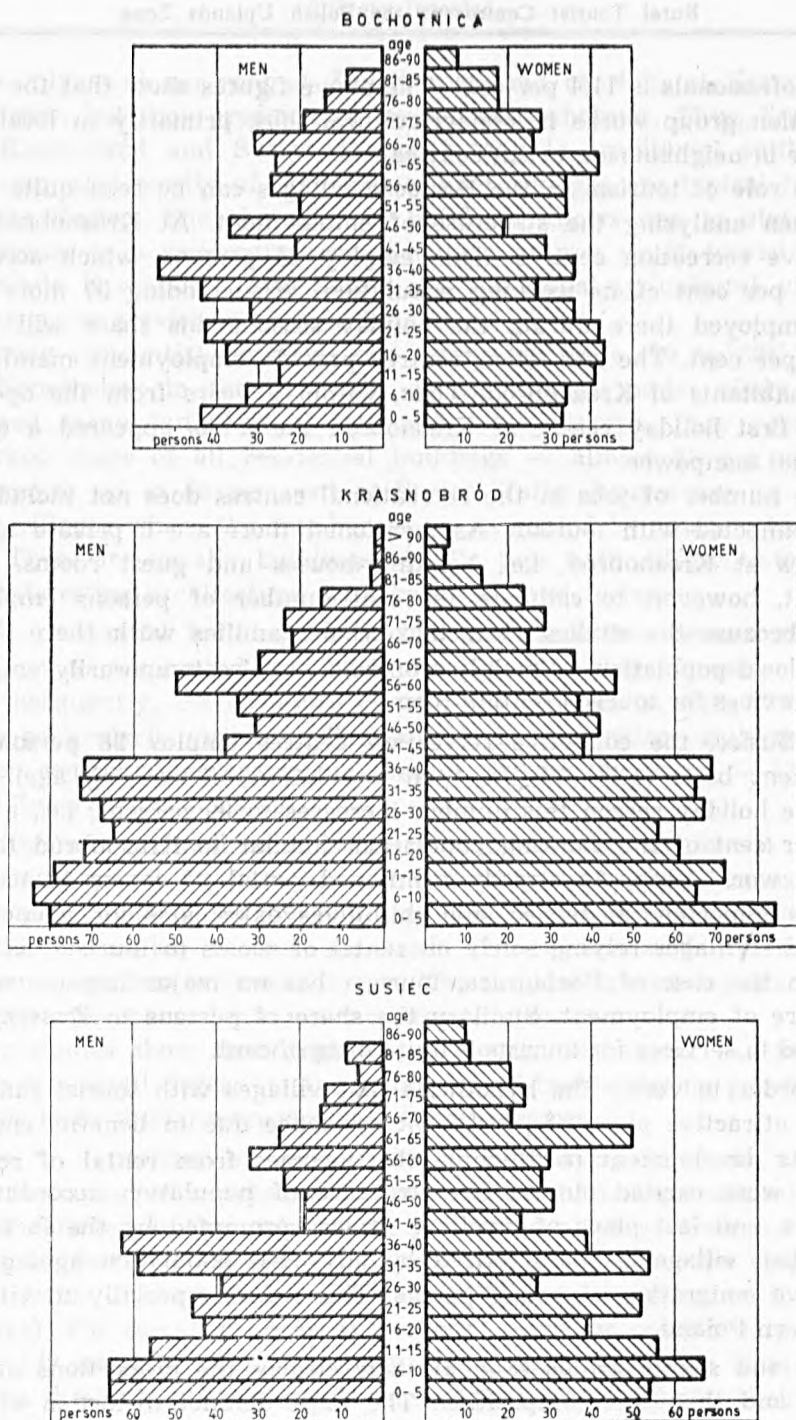


Fig. 2. Sex and age distribution of the inhabitants of the villages
 Dessin 2. Structure par sexe et par âge les habitants des villages

of Bochothnica we could speak about an advanced age structure of its population, because the share of people above 60 years of age amounts to a high 22,7 per cent. According to Rosset (1975) a society begins to grow old when the share of that age group is 10 or more per cent. This phenomenon can be observed in all Roztocze villages, although on a different scale. At Krasnobród and Susiec the percentage shares of persons above 60 years of age are 14,1 and 16,7 per cent respectively. Thus, it could be said that Krasnobród is characterised by youthful society. It could be added that these figures are a little lower than the national average for rural areas, which was 16,2 per cent in 1986 (*Statistical Yearbook 1987*).

For the villages analyzed also calculated was an index of demographic burden Wc_{ek} which denotes potential burdening of a productive population group by unproductive (in the age sense) groups of society.

$$Wc_{ek} = \frac{L_{0-17} + L_{65/60}}{L_{18} - L_{64/59}} \times 100$$

where:

L_{0-17} — denotes the population group of preproductive age;

$L_{65/60}$ — is the number of women above 60 years and men above 65 years;

$L_{18} - L_{64/59}$ — the female working population below the age of 60 and for men below the age of 65¹;

c — constant 100.

In rural areas as a result of relative population ageing and its migration to towns, the index Wc_{ek} is higher than the corresponding index for the country as a whole. Meanwhile, the villages in the Zamość county are characterized by very high values, which is due to a small share of persons of working age. These indices are much lower in the villages analyzed here than the index for the entire Administrative Province of Zamość, and especially at Krasnobród with its high share of the population group of working age.

In Poland the feminization coefficient ($CF = \frac{W}{M} \times 100$) is 105, while rural areas are characterized by a balance of sexes (per 100 men there are 100.2 women). This is connected with a bigger emigration of women than men to towns. In the Zamość county this coefficient is lower

¹ For comparative purposes there were accepted boundaries of age groups used in *Statistical Yearbook 1987*.

than the national one — 103.5 women per 100 men. It reaches its lowest value at Krasnobród (101), while at Suciec and Bochońnica it amounts to 106. The proportions of sex in a given locality depend on migration streams and significant surpluses of women in definite age groups. The phenomenon which is typical today for rural areas, and namely predominance of men in young age groups can be also observed in the villages studied.

The findings of our analysis confirm partly the conclusion made by Przecławski (1979) that in tourist places and regions there can be observed, on the one hand, a smaller than elsewhere outflow of young people who find jobs on the spot and, on the other hand, an inflow of population of working age due to relatively good job opportunities.

The attractiveness of villages with a considerable concentration of tourist movement as permanent residence places is confirmed by the analysis of the last place of residence of their population. Thus, at Krasnobród the immigrants represent 13 per cent of its population. They came here mainly from very small nearby villages (54%). For this population its transfer to Krasnobród — a place with quite a large concentration of nonagricultural jobs for a village — is, in a sense, a life promotion. This village seems to be attractive also for town dwellers, because 46 per cent of immigrants come from towns, mainly from Zamosć, Tomaszów Lubelski, and Puławy.

The findings of our studies concerning changes in the villages allow more general conclusions to be made:

— Upland villages, in which tourist functions have developed, do not belong to traditional rural settlement units typical for regions in which they are situated. This is confirmed both by the structure of population employment and the character of buildings (the high share of residential buildings and the insignificance of farm buildings). A change from an agricultural to a residential-service function can be noted in these villages.

— There is a relationship between the development of tourist accommodation facilities and the expansion of housing construction. This is confirmed by the high shares of residential buildings erected following the emergence of different forms of tourist accommodation facilities.

— The construction of villa-type buildings with their differentiated architecture expands in villages which let out rooms to tourists on wider scale.

— The development of tourist functions results in changes in the structure of land use. Areas hitherto used for farming and forests tend to shrink. This process is clearly visible in villages with a large num-

ber of collective recreation centres. The morphology of villages, that is, both their spatial lay-out and their physiognomy, is considerably influenced in settlements characterized by a concentration of different forms of tourist movement. New roads and streets appear. Today these villages have a multiapproach layout. Such changes were not observed on larger scale in villages with uniform types of accommodation facilities such as rental of rooms. New housing construction, expansion of holiday centres has changed the appearance of villages.

— Tourist functions have an insignificant influence on the number of service centres in villages.

— Tourism has a marked impact on the structure of employment, especially in villages where collective recreation centres exist. These villages have already generated qualified local work force, which is confirmed by a small number of commuters.

— The tourist functions of villages exerts a major influence on migratory processes, which in turn cause changes in the age and sex structure of local population. Population ageing processes are not so marked in these villages as in an average Polish village.

— Villages with emerging tourist functions are attractive places of permanent residence for persons from very small settlements located around them, and for town dwellers in addition.

Summing up, it should be said that the upland villages under consideration have gone through the first stage in the development of tourist functions and also through the first stage of their consequential changes (Dziegieć 1987). The structure and size of their accommodation facilities, and consequently the degree of development of their tourist function, have influenced the character of the changes which have taken place here. These changes are most pronounced in the villages where various forms of tourist accommodation have expanded (Krasnobród, Susiec). We are dealing here with an early stage of urbanization occurring under the influence of tourist movement.

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RÉSUMÉ

Le travail a pour but principal la présentation de l'aménagement et du mouvement touristique, et par conséquent, de la fonction touristique et des changements s'opérant sous son influence dans les villages situés dans la zone de plateaux.

Le travail s'appuie sur les résultats des examens minutieux sur le terrain, faits en 1988 dans cinq villages situés dans les régions touristiques de Roztocze et de Kazimierz—Nałęczów. Le choix des villages était conforme au but — ils sont le mieux équipés et en même temps très différents du point de vue de l'aménagement touristique.

Les examens faits ont confirmé que la genèse de la fonction touristique et le temps de son apparition étaient différents. En trois cas, les traditions remontent à l'époque d'avant la II^{ème} Guerre mondiale (Krasnobród, Susiec, Zwierzyniec), en deux — aux années d'après-guerre (Bochotnica, Józefów). Les résultats des examens concernant l'heure de l'apparition des formes diverses de la base de couchage permettent de distinguer les phases nettes de son développement. La première, c'était l'établissement d'un objet de repos collectif. La localisation de celui-ci dans le village occasionna la popularisation de la „découverte” de ses valeurs et par conséquent — la venue de l'autre phase liée au louage des logements effectué par les habitants y installés à demeure. La troisième phase se manifesta par la construction des pensionnats et des maisons de campagne pour les estivants.

Dans tous les villages de Roztocze dominant décidément les lieux dans les centres de repos collectif (55,0—80,4%). Le développement de cette forme de la base de couchage s'est intensifié dans les années soixante-dix et continue toujours. A Bochotnica ne s'est développée qu'une seule forme: le louage des logements privés. A Susiec on loue les chambres dans 112 maisons (41% des maisons d'habitation).

Les résultats des examens concernant les changements à la campagne autorisent à constater d'une façon générale:

— Les villages de la zone de plateaux dans lesquels s'est développée la fonc-

tion touristique n'appartiennent pas aux unités rurales de colonisation, typiques à ces régions où ils sont situés. Le prouvent: la structure de l'occupation de la population et le caractère de l'aménagement des parcelles (grande participation de la construction „purement” d'habitation, minime — de la construction de ferme). Dans ces villages se fait sentir le passage de la fonction agricole à celle d'habitation et de services.

— Il existe une liaison entre le développement de la base touristique de couchage et celui de la nouvelle construction d'habitation. Le témoigne le nombre de nouvelles maisons (environs un tiers) survenues après l'apparition des formes diverses de la base touristique de couchage.

— Dans les villages, où le louage des logements privés est largement pratiqué, se développe sur une grande échelle la construction des maisons à plusieurs étages du type villa, à l'architecture très différenciée.

— Sous l'influence de la fonction touristique s'opèrent les changements dans la structure de l'exploitation de la terre. Les terrains exploités par l'agriculture ou la sylviculture diminuent. Ce processus est bien visible dans les villages au grand nombre de centres de repos collectif (a Krasnobród, p. ex., les centres de repos collectif occupent 57,6 ha, à Susiec — 13,3 ha).

— Dans les villages, où sont concentrées les formes diverses du mouvement touristique, change la morphologie du village, ainsi les dispositions spatiales que la physionomie. Ce phénomène n'a pas été remarqué sur une grande échelle dans les villages à la forme homogène de la base de couchage, que constitue le louage des logements privés.

— L'influence de la fonction touristique sur le développement des services est minime.

— Le tourisme s'est signalé dans la structure de l'occupation, surtout dans les villages où fonctionnent les centres de repos collectif. Ces villages ont formé un cadre local des travailleurs; en témoigne le petit nombre de personnes qui travaillent loin de leur domicile et doivent utiliser les moyens de transport.

— La fonction touristique du village influence d'une façon réelle les processus de migration, qui à leur tour causent les changements dans la structure de l'âge et du sexe. Dans ces villages le processus du vieillissement de la population n'est pas si aigu que dans n'importe lesquels autres villages polonais.

— Les villages avec la fonction touristique, qui commence à se dessiner, sont un lieu attrayant de demeure pour ceux qui viennent de petites unités de colonisation avoisinantes, ainsi que pour les habitants des villes.

Les résultats des examens effectués nous autorisent à constater que les villages de la zone de plateaux sont au premier stade du développement de la fonction touristique et dans la première phase des transformations. On a ici affaire à l'étape préliminaire de l'urbanisation s'opérant sous l'influence du mouvement touristique.

Traduit par Lucjan Kowalski

STRESZCZENIE

Podstawowym celem pracy jest przedstawienie zagospodarowania i ruchu turystycznego, a w konsekwencji funkcji turystycznej oraz przemian zachodzących pod jej wpływem we wsiach położonych w wyżynnej strefie krajobrazowej.

Praca opiera się na wynikach szczegółowych badań terenowych przeprowadzonych w 1988 r. w pięciu wsiach położonych w regionach turystycznych: roztoczańskim i kazimiersko-nałęczowskim. Wybór wsi do badań był celowy, należą one bowiem do najlepiej wyposażonych, a jednocześnie różnych pod względem form zagospodarowania turystycznego.

W wyniku przeprowadzonych badań stwierdzono, iż różna była geneza funkcji turystycznej, jak i czas jej pojawienia się. W trzech przypadkach tradycje sięgają czasów sprzed II wojny światowej (Krasnobród, Susiec i Zwierzyniec), a w dwóch — czasów powojennych (Bochotnica, Józefów). Wyniki badań dotyczących czasu pojawienia się różnych form bazy noclegowej upoważniają do wydzielenia wyraźnych faz w jej rozwoju. Pierwszą stanowiło pojawienie się obiektu wypoczynku zbiorowego. Jego lokalizacja we wsi przyczyniła się do jej popularyzacji, „odkrycia” jej walorów, a w konsekwencji do pojawienia się następnej fazy związanej z wynajmem izb u stałych mieszkańców. Trzecią fazę stanowi budownictwo pensjonatowe i letniskowe.

We wszystkich wsiach roztoczańskich zdecydowanie dominują miejsca w ośrodkach zbiorowego wypoczynku (55,0—80,4%). Rozwój tej formy bazy noclegowej na szerszą skalę datuje się od lat siedemdziesiątych i trwa nadal. Jedynie w Bochotnicy rozwinęła się jedyna forma — wynajem kwater prywatnych. W Suścu wynajem izb prowadzi się w 112 domach (41% budynków mieszkalnych).

Wyniki przeprowadzonych badań dotyczących przemian wsi upoważniają do stwierdzeń o charakterze ogólniejszym:

— Wsie wyżynne, w których rozwinęła się funkcja turystyczna, nie należą do tradycyjnych wiejskich jednostek osadniczych, typowych dla regionów, w których są położone. Świadczy o tym struktura zatrudnienia ludności, jak i charakter zabudowy działek (duży udział zabudowy „czysto” mieszkaniowej, a niewielki zabudowy zagrodowej). We wsiach tych zaznacza się zmiana funkcji z rolniczej na mieszkaniowo-usługową.

— Istnieje związek pomiędzy rozwojem turystycznej bazy noclegowej a rozwojem nowego budownictwa mieszkaniowego. Świadczą o tym znaczne (około 1/3) odsetki budynków mieszkalnych wybudowanych po czasie, w którym pojawiły się różne rodzaje turystycznej bazy noclegowej.

— We wsiach, w których popularny jest wynajem kwater prywatnych, na szerszą skalę rozwija się budownictwo wielokondygnacyjne o charakterze willowym i zróżnicowanej architekturze.

— Pod wpływem rozwoju funkcji turystycznej następują zmiany w strukturze użytkowania ziemi. Zmniejszają się tereny będące w użytkowaniu rolniczym czy leśnym. Proces ten jest wyraźny we wsiach z dużą liczbą ośrodków zbiorowego wypoczynku (w Krasnobrodzie np. ośrodki zbiorowego wypoczynku zajęły teren o powierzchni 57,6 ha, w Suścu — 13,3 ha).

— We wsiach o znacznej koncentracji różnorodnych form ruchu turystycznego zmienia się morfologia wsi — zarówno układy przestrzenne jak i fizjonomia. Nie odnotowano — na szerszą skalę — zmian tego typu we wsiach z jednorodną formą bazy noclegowej — jaką są kwatery prywatne.

— wpływ funkcji turystycznej na wyposażenie wsi w placówki usługowe jest niewielki.

— Turystyka zaznaczyła się wyraźnie w strukturze zatrudnienia, zwłaszcza we wsiach, w których funkcjonują ośrodki zbiorowego wypoczynku. Wsie te wykształciły już miejscową kadrę pracowników, o czym świadczą niewielkie dojazdy do pracy.

— Funkcja turystyczna wsi wpływa w istotny sposób na procesy migracyjne, które z kolei powodują zmiany w strukturze wieku i płci. We wsiach tych proces

starzenia się ludności nie występuje tak jaskrawo, jak ma to miejsce w przeciętnej wsi polskiej.

— Wsie z zarysowującą się funkcją turystyczną są atrakcyjnym miejscem stałego zamieszkania dla osób pochodzących z położonych wokół nich bardzo małych jednostek osadniczych, a także dla mieszkańców miast.

Wyniki przeprowadzonych badań upoważniają do stwierdzenia, iż analizowane wsie wyżynne znajdują się w pierwszym stadium rozwoju funkcji turystycznej, a także w pierwszej fazie przekształceń. Mamy tu do czynienia ze wstępnym etapem urbanizacji zachodzącej pod wpływem ruchu turystycznego.